

As the result of the conference it is rumored that the Governor will soon take the place of Mr. Borie, as Secretary of the Navy, and thus make an opening for a new man as the republican candidate for Governor of the old Keystone. The party in that State, as elsewhere, is getting a little mixed, and General Grant wants the strong helping hand of General Grant.

Lastly, we have reserved our strawberries and ice cream for the end of the feast. We refer to the grand "voyage autour du monde," undertaken by Mr. Seward, late Secretary of State, and party. They were at Chicago yesterday, whence they strike for Omaha, thence, by the Pacific Railroad, for San Francisco; thence up the Pacific coast to Sitka, and an inspection of Mr. Seward's white elephant, called Alaska—the main idea—thence across the Pacific, touching the Sandwich Islands, to China and Japan; thence to Australia, and so on, by the Indian Ocean, to Bombay; thence to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal to Egypt, and thence, by way of the Mediterranean, homeward bound. This trip, it is calculated, may be made upon a six months' margin of time, and it is thought that in writing it up Mr. Seward will find comfortable employment to the end of his days. And how grand is the enterprise compared with that wild goose chase of 1896—that stupid adventure of "swinging round the circle" with Andy Johnson!

A Card from the Mayor of Southampton. We publish elsewhere to-day a card from the Mayor of Southampton, in which he declares that he has nothing to do with the political bearings of the change in the consulate there, nor with the relative qualifications of Captain Britton and Mr. William Thompson. He indignantly repels, in the name of the people of Southampton, the insult offered to them by the unfounded accusations and slanderous falsehoods of the correspondent of a New York journal which is notorious for betraying its own selfish and malevolent motives by reckless aspersions against individuals and whole communities. Mayor Perkins positively contradicts and disproves certain statements of the correspondent in question, the personal motives of whose unjustifiable anonymous attack on Consul Thompson we lately took occasion to expose. The Mayor declares that, notwithstanding the diversity of opinion existing at the time in Southampton and in every other British community as well as in the United States, with respect to the character of the great civil conflict "now, happily for America and for the whole world, to be remembered only as a thing of the past," it is simply "a gratuitous and an exaggerated aspersions to say that the town ran over with rebel sympathies." He alludes to the magnificent hospitalities extended by the municipality of Southampton to the admirals of the various squadrons which have occasionally visited its waters and to other recognized representatives of the American government and people as indisputable proof of the breadth and thoroughness of sympathy of the people of Southampton with the citizens of the States—a sympathy "honorable alike to those who have evinced and to those who have evoked it." The card of the Mayor of Southampton may be welcomed as another of many gratifying signs of the new era of international friendship between England and America inaugurated by the triumphant termination of the war between two great sections of our republic.

The Chinese. In a communication published in the HERALD yesterday the ground was taken that the American people should not encourage the immigration of Chinese, but should rather discourage it. Among other reasons given were that the Chinese came here not to settle, but to "drain the land of its wealth" and go home; that they are regarded as a nuisance by the people in California; that they say their prayers to "mean-looking idols"; that they are industrious and live on very little; that they work at everything and are content with very little pay. We do not see the force of these reasons. We are not afraid that John Chinaman will "drain the land of its wealth." Part of the wealth of the land is the labor he does here, and he cannot take that away. If he does the labor cheaply he will, of course, take away all the less money. As to his living on very little, it is because he has been brought up to it in China. He will get in the habit of eating more in this country if we have patience. As to his devotion, we, as the friends of true religion, are glad that he says his prayers to anything. If his idols are now "mean-looking" we can only hope that when he becomes half a Yankee he will have a better taste in art; but the architecture of some of our own churches is against that hope. As for the Chinaman not coming here to settle, we can but say, let him go when he wants to. If he is such poor material our correspondent ought to be glad to get rid of him.

EXPLANATIONS.—The latest Boston notion is that the Indian of the Plains is the great type of the best sort of civilization—the only place of humanity who lives up to all the modern ideas of higher rights and woman suffrage. Now, if the possession of these ideas in the form of institutions produces such a result as the Indian do we want to try them?

Some of the Southern journals think General Grant has made a poor "party" President. It was a very poor party that made him President.

MOVEMENTS OF PUBLIC MEN.—Seward is off for Sitka, to taste steak and look upon the land he saved from despotism, under the Czar. He will visit while away the Emperor of China, the Khan of Tartary, the Shah of Persia, Prester John, Budd Brahma and other fellows of that sort. Grant was recently smoking a cigar in a railroad car and the train was thrown off the track; many bones were broken, and Grant finished his cigar. He did not even fancy that a cow had almost emulated Wilkes Booth and come near to being another Southern hero. "Reddy, the Blacksmith," has jumped his bail.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN SOUTH CAROLINA. (From the Herald (S. C.) Crescent, June 9.) As a vehicle of news, American news and cosmopolitan news, the NEW YORK HERALD is far superior to its competitors in the great metropolitan city. The "Herald" is the only paper which touches every important point of interest in the world. The paper is a very faithful representative of Northern character and to men who desire to know American affairs ought to be without the NEW YORK HERALD.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE SPANISH ANARCHY IN CUBA.

Volunteers Dictating to the Captain General.

Great Republican Demonstration in Spain.

INTERFERENCE OF THE MILITARY.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

The Streets Barriaded by the People.

GOLDWIN SMITH IN CANADA

He Denounces the American Press.

CUBA.

Complications Between the Captain General and the Volunteers. WASHINGTON, June 11, 1899. Recent advices from Cuba state that the difficulty between the Spanish officials and the organized volunteers is on the increase, and the latter have now almost entire control of the government of the island. Such is their power that they forced the acting Captain General to countermand the requisition of Dulce on the home government for a reinforcement of five thousand regular troops.

Reported Landing of Filibusters Unconfirmed—Rumors of Insurgents Surrendering—Affairs Quiet at Bayamo.

HAVANA, June 11, 1899. The reports that an expedition of filibusters had landed at Aguaduro, near Santiago, and that another expedition was on the south side of the island, waiting to land, are unconfirmed. The rumor that the war steamer Lina had sunk two vessels bringing filibusters to aid the revolutionists is also unconfirmed.

The journals and private letters announce that many of the insurgents are surrendering to Valmaseda.

Affairs remain tranquil in the vicinity of Bayamo and Manzanillo.

Sugar market firm, with a large business at unchanged prices.

SPAIN.

Great Republican Meeting—The Southern Provinces all Represented—The American and Spanish Ensigns Entwined—Cheers for the United States and Grant—Serious Disturbance—Several Killed.

MADRID, June 11, 1899. A great republican demonstration was held to-day in Madrid, at which resolutions were adopted as protests against a return to the monarchial system of government. Deputies from all the Southern provinces were present. Speeches of a revolutionary character were made. The stands from which the speakers addressed the crowds were profusely decorated with the American and Spanish flags, which were entwined. Loud cheers were given for the United States and President Grant. It is estimated that there were over fifty thousand persons present.

During the progress of the meeting the military and civil guard interfered and attempted to put a stop to the proceedings. This movement created a panic, which was attended with serious consequences. In their efforts to leave the crowd many women and children were trampled to the ground. Several lives were lost in the disturbance. The number of people was so great that barriers had to be erected in the streets to avoid the danger of a serious affray.

Sentiments of Montpensier. MADRID, June 11, 1899. Duke de Montpensier writes to the Cortes that as a Spanish citizen and soldier he acknowledges and respects the new constitution voted by that body.

The Budget Before the Cortes. MADRID, June 11, 1899. In the Cortes last evening the budget for the coming year was under discussion. Figuerola, the Minister of Finance, stated in reply to a question that a reduction in the estimates of expenditure was impossible.

The Regency Question in the Cortes—Departure of De Rodas. MADRID, June 11, 1899. The Cortes is discussing the proposition for a regency. The republicans have offered many amendments, limiting the powers of the regent.

General Caballero de Rodas has sailed from Cadiz for Cuba.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress in Public—They are Well Received—Further Arrests of Journalists. PARIS, June 11, 1899. The Emperor and the Empress to-day drove through Montmartre. The district was filled with crowds of people, who enthusiastically cheered.

Three members of the editorial staff of the *State* newspaper and several of Mr. Rochefort's electoral committee have been arrested.

Domestic visits have been paid several houses. There have also been several press seizures.

Serious Election Disturbances in Paris—Arrest of Editors. LONDON, June 11, 1899. The agitation in Paris last night continued until after midnight. Troops occupied the Montmartre and vicinity and cavalry paraded through the streets all night.

Shortly after midnight the crowd in one of the streets of the Montmartre district broke through a line of police and formed a barricade; but they were dispersed and pursued in all directions by the troops. Many windows were broken and other damage done to property in that quarter of the city.

The cavalry charged on the crowds in the streets, several times, and many citizens were wounded; but no one was killed. The police have been very active, and it is reported to-day that they made nearly 600 arrests since midnight. Further disturbances are apprehended, and extraordinary precautions have been taken by the government to prevent them.

The *Paris* and other Paris journals give returns showing the election of 199 official and 93 opposition candidates.

The editors of the *Reveil* have been arrested on charge of conspiracy.

Ocean Telegraph Festivities—Boats of the Great Eastern. LONDON, June 11, 1899. A grand banquet was given on board the steamship Great Eastern last evening to celebrate the successful loading of the new French cable. Many notable persons were present. Speeches were made and toasts drank, and altogether much enthusiasm was manifested. Among the toasts were "England," "America" and "France," which were appropriately responded to by representatives of the several nations. The festivities were continued till a late hour. The Great Eastern has gone to Portland, home.

England, for her supply of coal, and will leave that port to-morrow for Brest, whence she will soon proceed to lay the cable to the United States.

Expulsion of General Cluseret—The Excitement in Montmartre Still Continues.

PARIS, June 11—Midnight. General Cluseret has been expelled from France. Great crowds of people still continue in the streets in the Montmartre and other quarters of Paris, and the agitation and excitement are unabated. The Emperor and Empress, passed through the streets again this evening in an open carriage with only the usual number of attendants.

ENGLAND.

Fourth Day of the Ascot Races. LONDON, June 11, 1899.

The first race to-day was for the Alexandra Plate of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of twenty-five sovereigns each, for four years old and upwards, three miles, and was won by Baron Rothschild's Rostington, four years old, beating Count de Lagrange's Trocadero, five years, and Sir R. Graham's Rumping Girl, five years. The betting previous to the race was 6 to 1 against Rostington, 5 to 1 against Trocadero and 4 to 1 against Rumping Girl.

The first class of the Workingham Stakes, handicap, five sovereigns each, with fifty sovereigns added, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Count Bathurst's colt Typhocles, by Stockwell, beating Mr. Head's filly Bonnie Katie, by King of Tramps, second, and Lamerton third. Eleven started. The betting previous to the race was three to one against Typhocles, seven to one against Bonnie Katie and eight to one against Lamerton.

The second class of the Workingham Stakes, handicap, five sovereigns each, with fifty sovereigns added, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Mr. Morris' colt Cook of the Walk, by Chanticleer, four years old, beating Victoria, second, and Mr. Drewitt's Wanderer, three years, third. The betting was two to one against Victoria and Wanderer and four to one against Cook of the Walk.

The sixteenth Ascot Treminal Stakes, of ten sovereigns each, with 100 added, for foals of 1898, was won by the Duke of Beaufort's b. c. Duke of Beaufort, by Trumpeter, beating the same nobleman's colt Standard Bearer, by Trumpeter, second, and his colt Vestminster, by Glensman, third. No others ran.

The Opposition to the Irish Church Bill—Inquiry Respecting It in the House of Lords—The Debate on the Alabama Question Postponed.

LONDON, June 11—Midnight. In the House of Lords this evening Lord Bateman asked the intention of the government in respect to the Irish Church bill. Lord Carnarvon and Lord Cairnes opposed the question as unnecessary and inexpedient at the present time. Earl Granville, Mr. Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, said in reference to the outside rumors that the government had no intention to depart from the respectful course that was due to the House of Commons.

The Duke of Abercorn presented a petition of the citizens of Belfast and vicinity, containing 80,000 signatures, against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In his remarks on the occasion he said that this petition emanated from the most important demonstration ever held in Ireland. He showed the great changes that had taken place in the sentiments of the people since the general elections. He said he believed the people of the north of Ireland were not singular in this particular; he believed the change was going on rapidly and certainly throughout the whole country on account of the injustice and partiality of the bill.

In the House of Commons this evening the proceedings were mainly unimportant.

The debate on the Alabama question was postponed till the 16th of July.

The Bermuda boat dock, the largest structure of the kind ever built, with a large conveyer, including the Black Prince, is preparing to sail for Bermuda.

The Colliery Accident in Wales—Further Particulars.

LONDON, June 11, 1899. Later telegrams from Merthyr Tydfil, Wales, report the disaster in the colliery in that neighborhood much less serious than at first given. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered thus far, and it was thought that the total number of killed would not exceed seventy-six.

Another Heavy Suspension.

LONDON, June 11, 1899. The firm of Livers & Thorpe has suspended.

IRELAND.

Seizure of Arms—The Authorities on the Alert. LONDON, June 11, 1899.

Despatches from Cork state that robberies of arms and ammunition are of daily occurrence throughout the southern part of Ireland. Suspicion in all cases fastens to the members of the Fenian organization. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities to guard against such outrages.

GERMANY.

The North German Parliament and National Progress. BERLIN, June 11, 1899.

The Federal Council have decided that the complaints referred by the North German Parliament respecting the constitution of Mecklenburg are incompatible with national progress.

Departure of the Arctic Expedition. BERLIN, June 11, 1899.

The German expedition for Arctic exploration, which has been preparing for some time past at Bremen, is now ready to sail and will leave on the 16th inst.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Decree Relating to Ecclesiastical Matters. VIENNA, June 11, 1899.

A decree has been published forbidding the civil authorities to enforce ecclesiastical sentences without the voluntary consent of the party concerned.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Military Operations in Arizona—Successful Campaign Against the Apaches. SAN FRANCISCO, June 11, 1899.

The official accounts of military operations in Southern Arizona have been published. During the past three months forty Indian warriors were killed and a number of their families are now captives. An immense quantity of supplies, stock, etc., has been captured and destroyed. In relinquishing the command of the troops south of the river Gila, General Diven expressed gratification at the integrity, energy and perseverance displayed by the officers and men in the recent campaign against the Apaches, and at the results obtained by such a small force.

Flour steady at \$4.60 to \$5.00. Wheat in fair demand; choice, \$1.65. Legal tenders, 75c.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Peace Jubilee in Boston—Arrangements for the Reception of the President—Arrival of George Peabody. BOSTON, June 11, 1899.

Colonel Underwood, of Governor Claflin's staff, who is detailed to wait upon President Grant and arrange for his visit to Massachusetts, telegraphed from West Point that the President will leave New York on Tuesday night, and will arrive in Boston on Wednesday morning. He will attend the Peace Jubilee and review the military, and pass the night with Secretary Boutwell at Groton.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Toronto University Association Anniversary—Address of Goldwin Smith—The Cornell University, Alabama Claims, American Press and British Honor.

Toronto, June 11, 1899. Professor Goldwin Smith was present at the annual dinner of the Toronto University Association last night, and in response to the toast of the "University, College and kindred Institutions" said: "I thank them for the honor they have done to the university kindred to this. He could respond for two, one of which was old; the other was of yesterday. The first, the University of Oxford, was founded by Alfred more than a thousand years ago; the other was founded by Ezra Cornell a few years ago. He need not refer to Oxford, as it was an essential figure in the history of England. As for Cornell, it was in a rude, unfinished state, and still it flourishes; but you know it is the habit of the American people to open and boast of its institutions before they are quite fixed up. Still he looked upon Cornell as an honor both to its founder and to the people among whom it had been raised. In fact, it was typical of the country in which it was founded. Cornell was a very poor man, who realized a munificent fortune as a successful educator, and a successful educator. Education at Cornell is of a practical character, and he questioned whether they would ever become a university of the higher class. The two were poles of sympathy between the University of Cornell and that of Toronto—first, our aim is to raise education through the study of nature; and secondly, we are under no obligation to respect the feelings of men who thought education and religion should go together, and he regarded the chapel and college as a beautiful union. Still it was a fact that religion was now divided, and it was impossible to split the world up in an attempt to make a religion of the future. There were religious beliefs; for then the great laws which tended towards the universal spread of education were marred in their operation and their work by the multiplicity of agencies. He did not by any means ignore religion, but it should be left to the churches to provide religious teaching for the people. He was not a member of any church. He was indebted in every way to the Anglo-Saxon, and on this account he trusted to future generations that the other day he had thought his position somewhat precarious. He was afraid he would have to cross the line and take refuge in Canada; but he was glad to see the day when he would be able to do so without doing any harm, except, perhaps, pouring a little. Mr. Smith had quoted the Professor's remarks to the effect that the other day he had thought his position somewhat precarious. He was afraid he would have to cross the line and take refuge in Canada; but he was glad to see the day when he would be able to do so without doing any harm, except, perhaps, pouring a little. Mr. Smith had quoted the Professor's remarks to the effect that the other day he had thought his position somewhat precarious. 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